

The influence of closed axial gaps on the efficiency of active type stages with cylindrical blades. (Cont.)³¹²

blading were made long ago, and the existing situation is reviewed. These were concerned only with profile energy losses and did not allow for friction on the walls bounding the closed axial gap. In a turbine stage there are a number of effects additional to those that occur in stationary blading which can cause vital changes in the energy losses. The most important special features introduced by rotation of the rotor are considered, and a formula is derived for the pressure drop due to friction in a closed axial gap. From this a formula is derived for the influence of the degree of reaction on the energy loss by friction in the closed gap. From this formula, it follows, for example, that when the degree of reaction is 0.5, the friction losses related to the total heat drop are only half those when there is no reaction. In order to give some idea of the magnitude of the efficiency changes under the influence of a closed axial gap, examples are given of tests on models of active type turbine stages with different heights and blade profiles. The tests were made on experimental turbines operating on air. Curves are given of the efficiency for various lengths of closed axial gaps. As the length of the closed axial gap is increased the curves become somewhat flatter. Similar tests are made with various blade designs. From the experimental results and the theoretical considerations that accompany them it follows that it is advantageous to make the

The influence of closed axial gaps on the efficiency of active type stages with cylindrical blades. (Cont.)

closed axial gaps relatively great for stages with both relatively short and relatively long blades. Taking into account that for stages with long blades the positive influence of increasing the axial gap in equalising the forces acting on the blades assumes special importance the value of using long closed axial gaps which simultaneously increase the efficiency becomes evident.

On the other hand as the closed axial gap is increased there is a change in the structure of the flow and in the field of pressure before the working wheel and, because of this, there are also changes in the leakage of steam through the open axial gap. The influence of various design factors on steam leakage is explained.

Some tests were made with very large closed gaps (above 100 mms) in order to get some idea of the friction. In this region, the influence of flow equalisation becomes negligibly small. The results of the tests are shown in the graphs. The experiments carried out make it possible to evaluate approximately the energy losses due to operation of the blading in a non-uniform flow.

The following practical conclusions are drawn from the work. At the present time in designing active type stages of steam turbines the distances between the edges of the guide

The influence of closed axial gaps on the efficiency of active type stages with cylindrical blades. (Cont.)

and working blading are often made small. Numerous tests that have been carried out show that it is advisable to use comparatively large axial gaps. The tests established that as the length of the closed axial gap is increased, provided that the blading is long enough, the efficiency first increases considerably, then reaches a maximum and then slowly falls. The length of closed axial gap should, therefore, be selected at not less than the value corresponding to maximum efficiency as shown in the experimental data. The increase in efficiency associated with equalisation of the flow and, with sufficiently long blading, the maximum efficiency, are in the regions where the flow is well equalised. Therefore, the selection of a large closed axial gap leads not only to some increase in the stage efficiency but also increases the reliability of the turbine reducing the probability of blade vibration. From this point of view, with long blading it may be advisable to select a closed axial gap somewhat longer than the optimum value from the standpoint of efficiency. It is particularly advisable to use long closed axial gaps in turbines with a wide range of speed, for instance in marine turbines and in turbines for driving blowers, since when the stages operate with large angles of attack the gain in efficiency from the application of long axial gaps increases. Besides, for turbines of this type, the selection of long axial gaps is also very useful from the point of view of blading strength.

8 figures, 5 literature references. (3 Russian).

YABLONIK, R.M.

10(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1308

Kirillov, Ivan Ivanovich, Rakhmeyel Mordukhovich Yablonik, Lev
Vasil'yevich Kartsev, Ivan Grigor'yevich Gogolev, Ryurik
Vladimirovich Kuz'michev, Gennadiy Ivanovich Khutskiy,
Rostislav Ivanovich D'yakonov, Viktor Dmitriyevich Pshenichnyy,
and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Tereshkov

Aerodinamika protochnoy chasti parovykh i gazovykh turbin (Aerodynamics
of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958.
246 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Kirillov, I.I., Professor, Bryansk Institut of Transport Machine
Building; Reviewer: Shubenko, L.A., Corresponding Member, USSR
Academy of Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Gerasimova, D.S.; Managing Ed.
for Literature on General Technical and Transport Machine Building
(Mashgiz); Ponomareva, K.A.: Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book was written for engineers working on the design,

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Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas SOV/1308
manufacture and operation of steam and gas turbines. It may also
be useful to students of special courses.

COVERAGE: The authors analyze physical phenomena connected with flow through the stages of impulse steam and gas turbines. They give the results of experimental investigation of stages with full and partial supply of the working medium. Results of stages with full and are for high- and medium-powered turbines. The basic results obtained also given. Practical recommendations for the design of the flow passage area of steam and gas turbines are given, based on the flow coefficient of stages. The investigation was made on the efficiency (Bryansk Institute of Transport Machinery Building). The following sections were written by members of the BITM: Professor I.I. Kirillov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16; Docent

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Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas SOV/1308

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Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress 246

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3-17-59

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3638

Yablonik, Rakhmiyel' Mordukhovich

Gazoturbinnyye ustanovki (Gas-Turbine Plants) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959.
408 p. Errata slip inserted.

Reviewer: L.D. Frenkel', Engineer; Ed.: A.V. Malikov, Engineer;
Eds. of Publishing House: A.A. Basentsyan, and L.N. Danilov;
Tech. Ed.: A.Ya. Tikhonov; Managing Ed. for Literature on
General Technology and Transportation Machine Manufacturing
(Mashgiz): A.P. Kozlov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students studying gas-turbine engineering and may be useful to engineers and technicians working with gas-turbine installations.

COVERAGE: The book contains a systematic presentation of the theory and calculation of gas turbine power plants and their components. Considerable attention has been given to the thermodynamics of gas turbines and to the elementary presentation of gasdynamic

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Gas-Turbine Plants

SOV/3638

phenomena. The theory of the thermal process, the calculation of the turbine unit and also the calculation of parts for strength are treated in detail. A brief description of various gas turbine types and of their application is also given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 43 references, all Soviet.

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S/143/61/000/009/001/006
D224/D305

AUTHOR: Yablonik, R.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: The influence of partial uncovering of the working ro-
tor on the characteristics of a turbine stage

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika,
no. 9, 1961, 45-48

TEXT: The author describes an experimental investigation of the
dehydration of wet steam from a turbine stage by partial uncovering
of the peripheral surface of the working blades of a turbine rotor,
as shown in Fig. 1. Two models were tested: Model "A" with non-
twisted directing blades and twisted working blades with an outlet
angle $\alpha_1 = 12^{\circ}43'$, $\beta_2 = 19^{\circ}$, and a degree of reaction $p_c \approx 24\%$;
model "B" with twisted directing blades and non-twisted working
blades with $\alpha_1 = 17^{\circ}$, $\beta_2 = 21^{\circ}40'$, $p_c \approx 27\%$. Two series of experi-
ments were carried out: 1) With an increase in the axial gap with-

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The influence of partial ...

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out shifting the blades beyond the limits of the tight ring; 2) with an increase in the axial gap δ_z with corresponding shifting of the working blades beyond the tight ring ΔB . The characteristics of efficiency $\eta' = f \frac{u}{C_0}$ and $\eta' = f(\Delta B \text{ mm})$ and of degree of reaction

ρ' and ρ'' and of difference Δp for a stage with a covered and partly uncovered peripheral surface of the blade do not show any decrease of efficiency at uncovering up to $\Delta B_0 \approx 5 \text{ mm}$ for the model A, and $\Delta B_0 = 11 \text{ mm}$ for the model B. The characteristic of coefficient of dehydration Ψ against the degree of humidity y shows an increase in dehydration of about 10%. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya
(Bryansk Institute of Transportation Machine Construction)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 2/0 2

KIRILLOV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent

Characteristics of turbine stages at different pitch angles of
the guide blades. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.6:7-11 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Gas turbines) (Steam turbines)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Study of humidity control in turbine stages. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
energ. 5 no.9:78-85 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya. Predstavlena
kafedroy turbostroyeniya.
(Steam turbines)

KIRILLOV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent

Effect of supercooling and constitution of wet steam on its
expenditure by nozzles. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.10:6-10
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Steam)
(Steam turbines)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Testing turbine stage models in moisturized air. Teploenergetika
9 no.5:47-50 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Steam turbines--Testing)

KIRILLOV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problem of the improving of turbine stages operating with moist
steam. Teploenergetika 9 no.10:41-47 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Steam turbines--Design and construction)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental study of moisture removal from behind the gate
apparatus of a turbine stage. Energomashinostroenie 9
no.2:4-6 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(steam turbines)

KIRILLOV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dozent

Kinetics of a steam condensation process in a turbine stage.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.4:4-8 Ap '68 (MIRA 16:5)
(Steam turbines)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; RAYKHEL', N.L., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent

Measurement of the moisture content of an air flow. IZV. VYS.
(MIRA 16:5)
ucheb zav.; energ. 6 no.3±104-108 Mr '63.

1. Bryanskij institut transportnago mashinostroyeniya.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbostroyeniya.
(Steam turbines)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MARKOVICH, E.E., inzh.

Study of mechanical losses due to humidity in turbine stages.
Izv. vys.-ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.9:51-58.8 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbostroyeniya.

YABLONIK, R.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAGEREV, V.V., inzh.

Study of the flow of wet steam in the guide channels of
steam turbines. Teploenergetika 10 no.11:55-60 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.

KIRILLOV, I.I.; YABLON'K, R.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; IVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Theory of turbomachines] Teoriia turbomashin. Moskva,
Mashinostroenie, 1964. 510 p. (MIRA 17:8)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MARKOVICH, E.E., inzh.

Effect of steam bleed through the moisture trap on the
moisture removal in the blading and efficiency of a turbine.
Energomashinostroenie 10 no.2:23-25 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, detsentr MARKOVICH, E.E., inst., AL'KHAEV,
L.S., EnzN.

Motion of drops in the interrow gaps of steam turbines. Izv.vys.
uchet.zav.; energ. 8 no.10463-70 - 0 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

I. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya. Predstavlena
kafedroy turbinestroyeniya.

L 45131-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/1 JW/WE
ACC NR: AP6021533 SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/006/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Yablonik, R. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Markovich, E. E.
(Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Bransk Institute of Transport Machine Construction (Branskiy
institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya) 47
B

TITLE: The structure for the formula for the average drop size in the
jet from a pneumatic nozzle

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 6, 1966, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: jet flow, nozzle design

ABSTRACT: The following formula is generally used for the critical drop
diameter d :

$$d = \frac{2\sigma}{\gamma} \text{We}_{cr}^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where σ is the coefficient of surface tension; γ is the density of the
gas; We_{cr} is the critical Weber number. However, experimental results
on the atomization of a liquid with pneumatic nozzles do not coincide
with this relationship. The article recapitulates formulas proposed by
several different authors in previously published papers, in particular

UDC: 621.43.037

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L 45131-66

ACC NR: AP6021533

the formula of Levich:

$$d = \chi \left[\frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\gamma_L}} \right]^{1.2} L^{0.4} \left(\frac{\gamma_L}{\gamma} \right)^{0.2} \quad (2)$$

where c is the absolute velocity of the gas stream being atomized; χ is the density of the liquid drops; L is the maximum possible scale; χ is a dimensionless experimental coefficient. The agreement of Equation (2) with experimental data supports the assumption that the theoretical bases used in its derivation correctly reflect the main factors which affect atomization of a liquid by a pneumatic nozzle; the atomization is basically determined by inertial effects. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 ULR

L 10306-63 EPF(n)-2/EWT(n)/BDS--AFFTC/

ASD/AFWL/SSD--Pu-4--AR

ACCESSION NR: AF3002724

S/0120/63/00/003/0082/0084

62

61

AUTHOR: Dem'yanovskiy, O. B.; Leykin, Ye. M.; Yablonin, K. I.

TITLE: Stable single-tube integrator for nuclear radiation monitors

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 82-84

19
10/10

TOPIC TAGS: one-tube integrator, blocking oscillator, particle stream, nuclear transformation, current distribution, counting speed multiplying factor

ABSTRACT: The operation of an integrator based on the principle of the recharging of a capacitor in the grid network of a blocking oscillator is discussed. The integrator, whose basic circuit appears in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, is used for measuring a particle stream which causes nuclear transformations. This single-tube circuit permits the measurement of sensor currents which exceed 10^{-11} to 10^{-12} amp, regardless of the current distribution in time. When a supply voltage is applied, a blocking process

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L 10306-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002724

takes place in the circuit; as a result, capacitor C, which is connected between the grid and a secondary winding of a blocking oscillator transformer, will be charged by grid currents up to voltage $U_{sub} C$. Under these conditions the tube will be cut off. This state of the circuit is stable, due to the absence of discharging elements in the capacitor network. In the presence of radiation a negative charge on capacitor C, which maintains the tube in its cutoff state, is compensated by a positive charge which builds up in an ionization chamber. The number of blocking processes is summed by a registering device. The multiplying factor of the integrator is determined by capacitor C and the voltage difference between the charging level of C and the cutoff voltage of the tube. The multiplying factor of the described circuit is equal to $10^{sup -9}$ to $10^{sup -10}$ coulomb. Integrators of this type were found to be linear over a broad range. Deviations could be observed during measurements of very small currents commensurate with dark currents ($10^{sup -14}$ amp) and during measurements of large currents when counting speed is increased so much that the time between operating cycles becomes commensurate with the pulse duration of the integrator. A comparison was made continuously over a two-week period using two monitors installed in a beam of Gamma-radiation from a synchrotron. The data obtained demonstrate that the relative reading spread of these integrators

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L 10306-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002724

does not exceed 1%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08May62 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

HAMMARLUND, P.; YABLONKO, S.I. [translator]; BUTKEVICH, G.V., professor,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BELOYSOV, M.M., redaktor;
LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Recovery voltage on contacts of circuit breakers] Vosstanavli-
vayushchesia napriyeshenie na kontaktakh vyklyuchatelia. Perevod
s angliiskogo S.I. Yablunko. Pod red. G.V. Butkevicha. Moskva, Gos.
energ. izd-vo, 1956. 296 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electric circuit breakers)

YABLOKOV, V.S.

ABRAMOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
AMMOSOV, I.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.D., inzh.;
ANTROPOV, A.N., inzh.; AFANAS'YEV, B.L., inzh.; BERGMAN, Ya.V.,
inzh.; BLOKH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.H., inzh.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A.,
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B.G., inzh.; GOLUBEV, S.A., inzh.; GORDIYENKO, P.D., inzh.; GUSEV, N.A.,
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LISITSA, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUSHNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.K.,
dots., kand.geol.-min.nauk; MPURISHVILI, G.Ye., iznh.; MIRONOV, K.V.,
inzh.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., iznh.; NAUMOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
NEKIPILEV, V.Ye., inzh.; PAVLOV, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; PANYUKOV, P.N.,
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nauk; RASHKOVSKIY, Ya.Z., inzh.; ROMANOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELYATITSKIY, G.A., inzh.;
SPERANSKIY, M.A., inzh.; TERENT'YEV, Ye.V., inzh.; TITOV, N.G., doktor
khim.nauk; GOKAREV, I.F., inzh.; TROYANSKIY, S.V., prof.; doktor geol.-
min.nauk; FEDOROV, B.D., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.S., inzh.
[deceased]; KHOMENTOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; TROYANOV-
SKIY, S.V., otvetstvennyy red.; TERPIGOROV, A.M., red.; KRIKUNOV, L.A.,
red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; MIRONOV, K.V., red.; AVERSHIN, S.G., red.;
BURTSEV, M.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.;
RYZHOF, P.A., red.; BALANDIN, V.V., inzh., red.; BLOKH, I.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; red.; VOLKOV, K.Yu.,
inzh., red.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh., red.; ZVONAREV, K.A., prof. doktor
tekhn.nauk, red.

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOV, S.K.--- (continued) Card 2.

ZDANOVICH, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KAHAVAYEV, N.N., red.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROTKOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SENDERZON, E.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; USHAKOV, I.N., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, F.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedia handbook] Gornos delo; entsiklopedicheskii apravochnik. Glav. red. A.M.Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugel'noi promyshl. Vol.2. [Geology of coal deposits and surveying] Geologiya ugel'nykh mestorozhdenii i marksheiderskoe delo. Redkolegiia toma S.V.Troianskiy. 1957. 646 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev)
(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

YABLONOVICH, G.S., inzhener (g. Novokuybyshevsk).

New method of roofing during the winter. Stroi.pred.neft.prom.
1 no.8:24-25 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Roofing)

YABLONOVSKAYA, L. Ya.

Heterogenous transplantation of intracranial tumors
in man. Vopr. neirokhir. 17 no.6:31-39 Nov-Dec 1953.
(CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician
N.N. Burdenko of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

~~JABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ja.~~ EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.9/12 Pathology Dec 56 SMOs

3500. JABLONOVSKAJA L.Ja. "The aetiology of malignant neuro-ectodermal brain tumours (Russian text) VOP. NEJROKHIR. 1955, 19/1 (8-13) Illus. 4"

For the explanation of the aetiology of multiform spongioblastoma and medulloblastoma, experiments in more than 400 chick embryos were carried out. Tumour tissue derived from operations was ground and emulsified in normal saline. Of this emulsion, 0.5 ml. was injected into the yolk-sac of 5-day-old chick embryos and into the chorio-allantoic space of chick embryos 8 to 9 days old under aseptic precautions. After the embryos had been incubated for 17 days, fluid was removed from their chorion-allantois by means of the Pasteur pipette and submitted to bacteriological and serological examinations. The chorionallantois, amnion and yolk-sac were separated from the embryo and used for histological examination. Tumour implantation into the amniotic membranes was never successful. However, changes of the amniotic membranes and of the embryo were observed, which consisted of haemorrhagic-proliferative inflammation, serous exudation and proliferation of the amniotic and vascular elements. These changes were absent when the suspension had been heated for 30 min. at 50°. Identical changes of the amniotic membranes were produced by the injection of the centrifugate of a tumour emulsion, even after 4 to 5 passages, but the macroscopical changes became less distinct with increase of the number of passages. However, from the 4th passage, the complement fixation reaction with patient serum showed an increase of the intensity of the antigen reaction. The results are explained by assuming a viral aetiology of the tumours investigated. (V, 16)

Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo Otdeleniya trudovogo Krasnogor Znameni Instituta nejrokhirurgii im. N.N. Burdenko Akademii medit. Nauk, SSSR.

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya. (Moskva, 122, 6-ya Parkovaya, d.24 kv. 3)

Cultivation of certain human cerebral tumors in a chick embryo.
[with summary in English] Vop.onk, 2 no.4:432-439 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
Instituta rayrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor B.G.Yegorov.

(BRAIN, neoplasms,
tissue culture of human tumors in chick embryo (Rus))
(TISSUE CULTURE,
cancers of brain, culture in chick embryo (Rus))

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya.

Virological blood tests of patients with certain malignant
neuroectodermal tumors. Vopr. neirokhir. 20 no.1:29-35 Ja-P '56
(MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN, neoplasms

neuroectodermal tumor, pathogenic factor in blood)
(BLOOD, in various dis.

neuroectodermal tumor of brain, pathogenic factor
in blood)

YEGOROV, B.G., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, ovt.red.; VOLKOVA-PAVLOVA, red.; SAVITSKAYA, Ye.N., red.; SPIRIN, B.G., red.; UGRYMOW, V.M., red.; FILIPPYCHEVA, N.A., red.; YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya., red.; KORNYANSKIY, G.P., red.; GRAZHDANINOV, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Research of the N.N.Burdenko Institute of Neurosurgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. from 1954 to 1958] Nauchnye raboty, vysheishie iz instituta neirokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR za 5 let, 1954-1958 gg. Pod red. B.G.Egorova. Moskva, 1959. 157 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut neirokhirurgii.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/9 Cancer Sept 59

3635. Transplantation of a human spongioblastoma multiforme in the brain of guinea-pigs (Russian text) YABLONOVSKAYA L. I. Inst. of Neurosurg.

AMS, Moscow Vopr. Onkol. 1959, 5/1 (17-21) FIGUR. 4
A human spongioblastoma multiforme was transplanted into the brain of the guinea-pig. In 3 series of experiments, 75 animals were used. It was shown that the first passage of the tumour transplanted into the brain of the guinea-pig had to be made on the 40th-45th day after the transplantation, as this time corresponds to the beginning of the true growth of the transplant. Taking into account the low percentage of transplantability of brain tumours, the use of 8-10 guinea-pigs for each passage is advocated.

Lab. Exptl. Neuro-oncology

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya.

Cultivation of multiform spongioblastoma in rotating test tubes.
Arkh. pat. 21 no.12:42-46 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(TUMORS)

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya.

Brain tumors in mice produced by 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene.
Vop. onk. 6 no. 8:33-38 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BENZANTHACENE) (BRAIN-TUMORS)

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.YA.

YABLONOVSKAYA, L. Ya. (USSR)

"Some biological factors enhancing the continuous growth of the human glial tumour transplant in the anterior eye chamber in rabbits.

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC),
Warsaw, Poland

22-27 May 1961

Yablonovskaya, L. Ya.-Inst of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, A.M.S.,
Meshchanskaya 61/2, Moskva

YABLONOVSKAYA, L. Ya. (Moskva, K-6, Kalinovskay, d. 28, kv.2)

Some conditions of transplantability and growth of human
glial brain tumors into the anterior chamber of the
rabbit eye. Vop.onk. 9 no.2:92-97'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy neyroonkologii patomor-
fologicheskogo otdela (zav. -prof. A.P. Avtsyn) Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrokhirurgii imeni akademika
N.N.Burdenko (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, zасlu-
zhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.C.Yegorov) AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN-TUMORS) (EYE-TUMORS)
(TUMORS-TRANSPLANTATION)

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya.; AVTSYN, A.P. (Moskva)

Malignant glioma in rabbits induced by methylcholanthrene.
Arkh. pat. 25 no.10:28-35 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Instituta neirokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR
(direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.G. Yegorov)
i Instituta morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR (direktor - chlen
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtsyn).

YABLONOVSKAYA, L.Ya.; DEGTEVA, S.A. (Moskva)

Effect of phenesterin on glial tumors of the brain in mice.
Arkh. pat. 27 no. 12:60-63 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy neyroonkologii Instituta
neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR i laboratoriya eksperi-
mental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. L.F. Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy
onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR. Submitted March 27, 1964.

BOGATSKIY, A. V.; YABLONOVSKAYA, S. D.

Synthesis and transformations of alkyl- α -alkoxymethylmalonic esters. Part 4: Synthesis and some properties of methyl- α -isobutoxymethylmalonic ester. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no. 12:3886-3888 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I. I. Mechnikova.

(Malonic acid)

YABLONOVSKAYA V.G.

DOBIN, Yu.Ya., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; YABLONOVSKAYA, V.G.

Impetigo herpetiformis and its treatment. Voen-med.zhur. no.11:72
N '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(IMPETIGO)

L 44173-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6010539

SOURCE CODE: UR/0376/66/002/003/0335/0344

AUTHOR: Yablonskiy, A. I.

23

B

ORG: Institute of Mathematics, AN BSSR (Institut matematiki AN BSSR)

TITLE: On limit cycles of a differential equation 6

SOURCE: Differentisial'nyye uravneniya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 335-344

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, limit, limit cycle, simultaneous solution, DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: Conditions are developed for the existence of a limiting cycle for the equation

$$y' = \frac{ax + by + a_1x^3 + 2b_1xy + c_1y^3}{cx + dy + a_2x^3 + 2b_2xy + c_2y^3}$$

The limiting cycle is given by a fourth order algebraic curve of a defined type. A solution for this equation is sought in the form

$$y = w(x)\sqrt{P(x)} + T(x),$$

where

$$w(x) = a_0x + a_1;$$

$$P(x) = -x^4 + 2px + q^2;$$

$$T(x) = \beta_0x^3 + \beta_1x + \beta_2,$$

and x is a complex variable. The solution function is an algebraic function of the

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UDC: 517.917

L 44173-66

ACC NR: AP6010539

fourth order if $|a_1| + |b_1| \neq 0$; an assumption made for constructing the solution. The polynomial terms $w(x)$, $P(x)$ and $T(x)$ are related through the system of differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} & c_1(2w'P + wP')w^3P + c_1(2w'P + wP')T^3 + \\ & + (2b_1x + d)(2w'P + wP')T^2 + \\ & + (a_1x^3 + cx)(2w'P + wP') + 4c_1wTT'P + \\ & + (4b_1x + 2d)wT'P - 4c_1wT^2P - (4b_1w + 2b)wP = 0, \\ & 2c_1T^2P + 2c_1(2w'P + wP')wT + (2b_1x + d)(2w'P + wP')w + \\ & + 2c_1w^2T'P + (4b_1x + 2d)TT' + (2a_1x^2 + 2cx)T' - \\ & - 2c_1w^3P - 2c_1T^2 - (4b_1x + 2b)T - 2a_1x^3 - 2ax = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This system combined with the previously stated conditions forms an eleven-equation system for determining the solution coefficients. These relationships are used to derive the conditions for which the solution gives a limiting cycle about $(0,0)$. It is stated that the integral solution curve does not pass through $(0,0)$ if (necessary condition)

$$b - d\beta_1 + 4b_1\beta_1 = 0.$$

Coefficient-generating formulae are derived, and the general form of the cycle is established. Further conditions are set forth with which the limiting cycle can be identified. The remainder of the article is concerned with the study of special points in the presence of the limiting cycle. Orig. art. has 62 equations.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 03Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002
Card 2/2 LS

YABLONOVSKIY, N. V.

MITROPOL'SKIY, Iuriy Alekseyevich; BOGOLYUBOV, N.N., akademik, redaktor;
YABLONOVSKIY, A.V., redakteur; RAKHINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Non-stationary processes in nonlinear vibration systems]
Nestatsionarnye protsessy v nelineinnykh kolebatel'nykh
sistemakh. Pod red. N.N.Bogoliubova. Kiev Izd-vo Akademii
nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1955. 282 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Vibration)

YABLONOVSKY, I.M. and BUNAIN, N.A.

Struggle with the freezing
of bodily parts. The National Publishing
House. "Physical Culture and Sports", Moscow,
1942.

YABLONOVSKIY, I.M. dotsent

Supervision and help. Zdorov'e 3 no.1:11 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(STUDY, METHOD OF)

MEDVEDKIN, Yu.I.; YABLONOVSKIY, L.S.

Device for precise adjustment of broaches in grinding.
Mashinostroenie no.5:35 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VOLCHEK, I.M.; YABLONOVSKIY, N.I.

Connecting automatic offices of district-wide communication service
into selective networks. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 2 no.12:23-24 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika slushby signalizatsii i svyazi Privelzhskoy
deregi (for Volchek). 2.Nachal'nik dorezhnoy laboratorii signalizatsii
i svyazi Privelzhskoy deregi (for Yablenevskiy).
(Railroads--Telephone)

YABLONOVSKIY, N.I.

Change of the input network of the UU-110 level indicator. Avtom.,
telem.i sviaz' 6 no.2:24 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Privolzhskoy
dorogi, vneshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Avtomatika,
telemekhanika i svyaz'".

YABLONOVSKIY, N.I.

Increase in the measuring limits of selective IGU-60 heterodyne indicator. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6 no.3:41 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Privolzhskoy dorogi, vneshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Avtomatika, telemekhanika i svyaz'."

(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

YABLONOVSKIY, N.I.

Control and test stations should receive constant attention.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.8:1-2 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

I. Nachal'nik laboratori signalizatsii i svyazi Privolzhskoy
dorogi, vneshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Avtomatika, telemekhanika
i svyaz".

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

YABLONSKIS, I.S. [Jablonskis, J.]

Cyclic and secular variations in average annual streamflow and
solar activity. Trudy AN Lit. SSR Ser. B no.3:149-162 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elekrotehniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

LITVIN, F.L.; PAVLOV, G.G.; SHRAYMAN, I.B.; YABLONSKIY, N.S.;
ZISKINDOVICH, V.A.; SHALYUGA, N.I., red.

[Gear-cutting machines for cutting noncircular gear wheels]
Zubonareznye stanki dlia narezaniia nekruglykh koles. Le-
ningrad, 1964. 20 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhniches-
koi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhaniche-
skaia obrabotka metallov, no.1) (MIRA 17:7)

YABLONOVSKIY, S.

Studying the loss of working time on the shift. Sots.trud. no.1:
73-75 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Time study)

16(2)

SOV/2-59-4-3/14

AUTHOR:

Yablonovskiy, S.

TITLE:

Experience in the Application of the Selective Method in the Initial Recording of the Use of Equipment

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik statistiki, 1959, Nr 4, pp 19-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that 80% of statistical workers are those who work at the source of production and that their work is highly complicated, as described by B. Goncharenko in an article in the Vestnik statistiki, 1956, Nr 6. He suggests simplification and mechanization of their methods and recommends the application of a selective method for initial recording of operations of machinery-making industrial equipment. Such an initial recording is carried out by an observer (preferably a technician) who registers operations of each of the 30 to 40 machines during each of the shifts. In this manner, if the machine is operating, the entry "operating" is made. If it is under repair, then the entry would be "repair". If the machine is stopped for administrative reasons, this fact is recorded and the reason stated.

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SOV/2-59-4-3/14

Experience in the Application of the Selective Method in the Initial Recording of the Use of Equipment

The summary of these records is made for each shift, each day and each month. The registration can be mechanized by a device consisting of 4 counters to register: basic time, intervals and stoppages for technical or personal reasons. The author recommends testing this system at 100 factories. The relevant monthly data should be entered into Form Nr TP-3. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

YABLONOVSKIY, Semen Isaakovich; STROGANOVА, T.P., red.; NERONOVА, M.D.,
red. Izd-va; MAZAROVА, A.S., tekhn. red.

[How to make a lawn from annual flowering plants] Kak ustroit'
gazon iz odnoletnikh tsvetushchikh rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo
M-va komm. khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 26 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Flowers)

(Lawns)

YABLONSKAYA, K.P. (Moscow).

Study of "solutions" in the 8th class. Khim.v shkole no.5:46-53 S-0 '53.
(MLR 6:9)
(Solution (Chemistry))

SIVOKONENKO, I.M.; YAVLENSKIY, K.N.; YABLONSKAYA, L.V.

Using small-size ball bearings in the manufacture of aeronautical
instruments. Trudy LIAP no.11:62-68 '56. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ball bearings)
(Aeronautical instruments)

YABLONSKAYA, N.S.

137-58-5-10268

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 197 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Batashev, K.P., Yablonskaya, N.S., Patrova, G.I.

TITLE: Electrodeposition of Palladium (Elektroliticheskoye osazhdeleniye palladiya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 188, pp 225-231

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the processes involved in palladium plating in phosphorus electrolyte (E) in a stationary bath and in a bell-type bath, and also in neutral E with soluble anodes. Palladium plating in quiet E was run under the following conditions: Solution of 2.5-10 g PdCl₂/liter, 2.5 g benzoic acid/liter, 20 g (NH₄)₂HPO₄ per liter, 100 g Na₂HPO₄/liter, pH 6.5-7.0, temperature 50°C, D_K=0.1 amp/cm², potential 1 or 2 v. Pt, Pd, and carbon anodes were tried. Carbon electrodes are recommended for large-scale industrial palladium plating. The Pd was deposited directly on parts made of polished phosphorus bronze. It is shown that 1.5-2 micron bright Pd platings can be produced in phosphate E containing from 5 to 10 g PdCl₂ per liter, the temperature of the solution being 50°C. The dependence of current efficiency in Pd deposition upon the bath content of PdCl₂

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137-58-5-10268

Electrodepositon of Palladium

(1-10 g/liter) and upon current density (0.05-0.2 amp/dm²) is investigated. The highest current efficiency is that at 10 g PdCl₂/liter and D_K= 0.1 amp/dm². The polarization curve of the Pd deposition process can be divided into 3 segments. In the first segment the process occurring does not involve liberation of Pd. The second segment is that in which the $Pd^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Pd$ reaction occurs. Liberation of H₂ in addition to Pd is observed during the period represented by the third segment. The maximum current for the $Pd^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Pd$ reaction is that occurring at D_K=0.15 amp/dm². It is shown that a reduction in the PdCl₂ content of the bath to less than 2.5 g/liter results in a dark deposit and diminishes the current efficiency. A 4-liter bell has been designed to mechanize the palladium plating of small parts. Under the same conditions as those used in a quiet bath, and with a 10-dm² area of part surface to be plated, bright Pd deposits of 1.5-2 micron thickness were obtained. The porosity of the Pd deposit is determined by immersion in a 15% HNO₃ solution for 10-30 min. The pores are marked by the points at which bubbles attach to the surface. It is found that the number of pores goes as high as 25 per cm² in a coating 0.1 micron thick, while no pores are found in a 3.5-micron coating. It was found that it is possible to coat with palladium in neutral E with soluble Pd anodes, provided that an area of insoluble carbon anodes equal to 1/3 the area of the Pd anodes is had in parallel.

Card 2/2 1. Palladium--Electrodeposition

L.A.

YABLONSKAYA, O.M.; SAMKOV, I.P.

Acute perforating gastric ulcer in myocardial infarction.
Vrach, delo no.1:132-133 Ja'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Pervaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa Luganska.

YABLONSKAYA, O.M.; PEROVA, V.A. (Lugansk)

Infarctions of the liver in occlusions of the hepatic artery.
(MIRA 17:4)
Vrach. debo no. 2141-142 F'64

YABLONSKAYA, V. A.

YABLONSKAYA, V. A. - "Characteristics of Contact in the Epidemiology of Dysentery Under the Conditions at a Children's Collective and Measures of Prophylaxis." Sub 25 Dec 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Residual effect of certain disinfecting agents. Gig. i san. no. 9:54 S '53.

(MLRA 6:8)

(Disinfection and disinfectants)

VASIL'YEVA, L.V.; YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Development of active specific prevention of Q fever. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.6:Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P.F. Zdradovskiy)
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN
SSSR (dir.prof. G.V. Vygodchikov)
(Q FEVER, prevention and control,
vacc.)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
Q fever, results)

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Serodiagnosis of Q fever. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:
40-14 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P. F. Zdradovskiy) Instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir.
prof. G. V. Vygodchikov)

(Q ~~FEVER~~, diagnosis,
serol.)

VASIL'YEVA, L.V., YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Development of active specific prevention of Q fever. Report no.
1: Experiments on guinea pigs. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
no.6:44-50 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P. F. Zdroodovskiy) Insti
tuta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamelei AMN SSSR
(dir.-prof. G. V. Vygodchikov)
(Q FEVER, experimental.
vacc. in guinea pigs)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
Q fever, in guinea pigs)

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

✓ 3297. Development of an active specific prophylactic against Q-fever. I. Experiments on guinea pigs. II. Experiments in vaccination of men in bullet-proof Q-fever. I. V. Vasilev and V. S. Kostylev. Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Moscow. 1951
Proceedings of the All-Union Scientific Conference on the Problem of Q-fever. Moscow, 1951. No. 1. p. 11-14. 1951

2

In the first group of 20 persons, 10 were healthy and 10 had Q-fever. In the second group of 22 persons, 11 were healthy and 11 had Q-fever. The 1st group had general and skin reactions to the vaccine, while the 2nd group had more general reactions with greater intensity. The reactions were less marked than in the 1st group. The antigenic properties of the vaccine were confirmed by the presence of antibodies in the sera of the 1st group 1 month after vaccination. In the 2nd group, antibodies were found in the sera of 14 persons 1 month after vaccination. The antibodies showed in both groups production of antibodies 1 month after vaccination. Subsequent tests were conducted in individuals not working with infected animals and in persons not in contact with it, which indicated the transference to them of inapparent infections. No illness among inoculated persons was observed. Revaccination after 6 months with the same vaccine in a dose of 0.5 ml. of 14 persons showed its antigenic effectiveness. (Russian)

C C. BARNARD

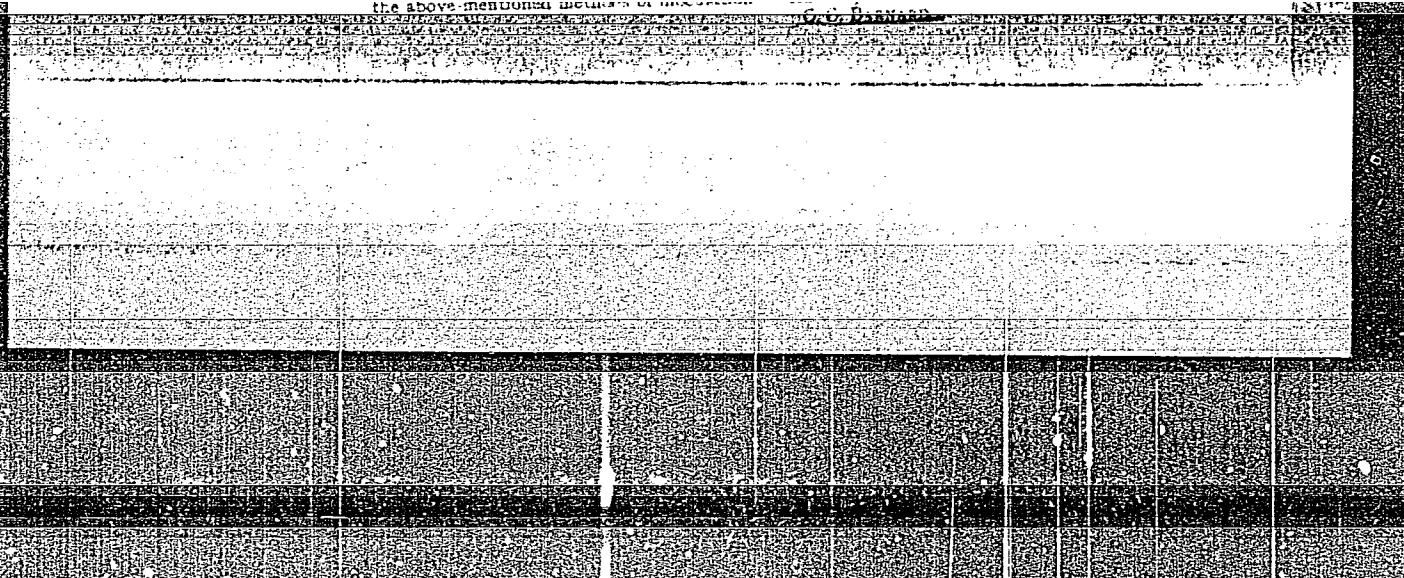
YABLONSKAYA, V-A

3094. Experimental Q-fever and its pathogenicity in guinea pigs
L. N. Krasnaya, A. N. Krasnaya, N. V. Slobodova, N. V. Gerasimova

No. 76003. --Intra-abdominal egg cultures of the Q-organism have a high infectivity for guinea pigs when inoculated intra-abdominally, subcut and into the testicle. The ID determined by testing for complement fixing antibodies was 10^{-4} after intra-abdominal inoculation and 10^{-3} after subcut and into the testicle inoculations. Results are reported in detail of the infection of guinea pigs in the inguinal region with various doses of dried egg cultures. On the basis of clinical, microscopical, and serological data it was found that in different dried egg cultures the minimal infecting dose given by subcut injection varied from 10^{-4} to 10^{-3} . The titre of standard egg culture determined clinically and microscopically was 10^{-1} and determined serologically was 10^{-3} . The intensity of the fever depended on the dose of the Q-organism, the nature of the layer of complement fixing antibodies up to the 4th day of the ID and upon the day of the injection. After inoculation within limits from 10 days to 20-24 days after inoculation was demonstrated the presence of antibodies. These data are discussed for an

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001961810010-4



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CIA-RDP86-00513R001961810010-4"

YABLONSKAYA, V. A.

"Serological Analysis of Various Strains of Rickettsia Burnetii,"
by V. A. Yablonskaya, Division of Typhus and Other Rickett-
sioses, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gama-
leya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Voprosy Virusologii,
Vol 1, No 5, Sep/Oct 56, pp 24-29

This article describes the comparative serological study of the anti-
genic structure of strains 73, 353, 321, 1140, 1182, and "Schperling" of
R. burnetii isolated in the USSR, and of the Mediterranean strain "Grita."
Corpuscular formalinized antigens from these strains were prepared in
concentrations of 500 million according to an optical bacterial standard.
The antigens were tested for specificity by complement fixation reactions
with serums from patients suffering from pneumonia, influenza, dysentery,
malaria, and epidemic typhus. Standard Q-fever serum and guinea pig serum
to which one ml of noninfected yolk sac in a dilution of 1:10 had been
added was also used. Formalinized antigen from noninfected chick embryos
was used as a standard.

Serums from Q-fever patients and immune serum from guinea pigs were
studied by means of agglutination and complement fixation reactions.

Tables with the following titles illustrate the detailed discussion of the results of these experiments: "Serological Differentiation of Rickettsia burneti," "Cross Titration of Antigens With Homologous and Heterologous Immune Serums," "Change in the Antibody Titer of Guinea Pig Immune Serums in Relation to the Dose of Antigens," and "The Average Antibody Titer According to the Agglutination Reaction in Guinea Pig Serum at Different Periods of Time after Infection." A graph is also presented to show the average titer of antibodies to different antigens in serums from patients.

On the basis of these experiments it was concluded that "all the strains isolated in the USSR were found to be identical, whereas the 'Grita' strain differed in antigenic structure. No significant differences in the titers of antibodies to all the strains studied were observed in investigations of serums from patients by complement fixation and agglutination reactions. The best results were obtained when using antigens from the 'Grita' and 73 strains. Investigation of serums from guinea pigs infected with domestic strains showed that serums contained antibodies to both domestic strains and to the 'Grita' strain. The highest antibody titer was obtained with antigens of strains 73 and 'Grita.' In tests on serums from guinea pigs infected with the 'Grita' strain, antibodies to the domestic strains either were not observed or were registered in low titers; thus, in immune Grita serums, the antibody spectrum was narrower than in immune serums of domestic strains. Since differences in the antigenic structure of Rickettsia of the 'Grita'

strain have been observed, the immunogenic characteristics of all the aforementioned strains should be studied in order to select them for the preparation of vaccines. On the basis of this research, there is a very good basis for using antigens from Rickettsia of the 'Grita' strain for serological investigations."

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Possibilities for clinical of sera dried on paper for a serological diagnosis of rickettsial diseases. Zhur.mikrobiol., epidem. i imun. 27 no.3:90-94 Mr¹ 56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz synnotifomoy laboratorii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR.

(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES, diagnosis,

serol. with dried sera (Rus))

(IMMUNE SERUM,
dried for serodiag. of rickettsial dis. (Rus))

ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., GOLINEVICH, Ye.M. YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Characterization of the E strain of Rickettsia prowazeki and its pathogenic properties [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 3 no.3:136-142
My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Otdel rikketsiozov Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni
N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(RICKETTSIA, PROWAZEKII,

characterization & pathogen. properties of new strain.
(Rub))

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.; KOKORIN, I.N.

Experimental Q fever among cotton rats. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
29 no. 12:113 D '58. (MIREA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER)

TABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Immunogenic properties of Rickettsia prowazekii, strain E.
Report No.2: Antitoxic immunity. Vop.virus. 4 no.3:266-
267 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Otdel sypnogo tifa i drugikh rickettsiozov Instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(TYPHUS, immunol.

anti-toxin titer in guinea pigs inoculated
with Rickettsia prowazekii E (Rus))

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Diagnostic value of the hemagglutination reaction in typhus.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:111-115 My '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
ANN SSSR.

(TYPHUS, diagnosis,
hemagglut. reaction (Rus))
(AGGLUTINATION, in var.dis.
typhus, diag. value (Rus))

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.; KOVREVA, T.S.; YEREMENKO, A.V.

Epidemiology of typhus. Report No. 1: Data on the serodiagnosis of typhus. Vop. virus. 5 no. 2:237-240 My-S '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, 2-ya Gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa, imeni S.P. Botkina, Moškva.

(TYPHUS FEVER)

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Pathogenesis of latent rickettsial infections. Report No.1: Generalization of latent murine exanthematous typhus in white rats due to the effect of cortisone. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:249 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(TYPHUS FEVER) (CORTISONE)

GOLINEVICH, E.M. [Golinevich, Ye.M.] YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Live typhus vaccine prepared from strain "E" of Rickettsia prowazekii. J. Hyg. epidem. 7 no.3:290-300 '63.

1. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Rickettsiae Department, Moscow.

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.

Results of the use of a slightly reactogenic combined li-
vaccine from strain E of Rickettsia prowazekii. Vest. AMN
SSSR 19 no.8:61-68 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

YABLONSKAYA, V.A.; BOJKO, V.I.; LYAMSHEV, V.V.; RYTIK, P.G.

Mass vaccination with live combined typhus fever vaccine from
the E strain of Rickettsia Prowazeki. Vop. virus. 10 no. 6:
680-685 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdely rikketsiozov Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni N.F. Gamalei, Moskva, i Belorusskogo nauchno-issledova-
tel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
Submitted May 5, 1964.

L 25990-66	EWT(1)/T	JK	
ACC NR.	AP6016101	(N)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/006/0680/0685
AUTHOR: Yablonskaya, V. A.; Boyko, V. I.; Lyamshev, V. V.; Rytik, P. G.			✓ ✓
ORG: Rickettsiosis Department, <u>Institute of Epidemiology and Mikrobiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Moscow</u> (Otdel rikketsiozov Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii); Rickettsiosis Department, <u>Belorussian IEMG</u> (Otdel rikketsiozov Belorusskogo IEMG)			
TITLE: Experience in the mass <u>vaccination</u> of humans with combined live typhus fever vaccine from the E strain of <u>Rickettsia prowazekii</u>			
SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 6, 1965, 680-685			
TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, man, human ailment, antigen, immunization			
ABSTRACT: Recent studies (Golinevich, Ye. M., Yablonskaya, V. A., Voprosy Infektsionnoy Patologii i Immunologii [Problems of Infection Pathology and Immunology], Moscow 1963, pp 199 and 212) of the reaction produced by live typhus fever vaccine E (ZhSV-E) showed that 5.14 to 12.2% of the persons inoculated experience late reactions. Hence, the authors present the results of an investigation of the possibilities for maximally reducing the reaction to this vaccine. Since 84% of the late reactions appeared on the 11th to 17th day following vaccination, it was thought advisable to organize the immune readjustment of the organism within the first 10 days of the incubation period so that the vaccinal infection with late fever reaction would occur against a definite immune background. In this connection, the authors			
Card 1/2 UDC: 616.981.711-084.47:615.371:576.851.71			

L 25990-66
ACC NR: AP6016101

thought it promising, in order to reduce the percentage and extent of the late reactions produced by the typhoid fever vaccine E, to simultaneously administer a dissolved antigen of Rickettsia prowazekii as the most immunogenic in a combination with live typhus fever vaccine of the E strain of Rickettsia prowazekii. This combined live typhus fever vaccine was administered to 1,610 persons aged 16 to 60, with encouraging results; late reactions following inoculation were observed in 2.6% of cases, and their intensity and duration were much smaller compared with the late reactions following vaccination with non-combined typhus fever vaccine. Early general reactions were observed in 6%, and local reactions, in 11% of cases. The immunological efficacy of the combined typhus vaccine, as indicated by the complement fixation test, is twice as high as that of the non-combined vaccine. The live combined typhus fever vaccine E is recommended for the mass immunization of humans. Orig. art. has 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 05May64 / ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 *jt*

YABLONSKAYA, V. P.

"Investigation of Heat Transfer at Water-Table Preheating."
Sub 15 Apr 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum
Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering
in Moscow in 1947.

SOI Sum. No. 457, 18 Apr 55

1. TURIN, V. I.

USSR/Physics

Heat Exchange Liquids
Mathematics, Applied

21 Mar 1948

"Experimental Research on the Heat Exchange Between Two Nonmixing Liquids," V. S. Yablonskiy, V. S. Yablonskiy, V. P. Yablonskaya, Moscow Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubkin, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 9 p. 1575

Author presents summary of research enabling him to construct working formula to determine complete co-efficient of heat exchange from water to oil:

$$K_i = \frac{KD}{\eta^2} = 125 \eta (G_2 \cdot P_2^2)^{0.25}$$

where D is the diameter of the reservoir and

$$\eta = \frac{\eta^{0.25}}{(\eta^{0.25} + 1)} 1.25$$

Submitted by Academician M. V. Kirpichev, 24 Jan 1948.

PA 51T99

14(6)

SOV/112-59-5-8753

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yablonskaya, V. P.

TITLE: Investigation of Heat Exchange and Mass Exchange in Soils Liable to Freezing

PERIODICAL: Inzh.-fiz. zh., 1958, Vol 1, Nr 2, pp 106-108

ABSTRACT: An experimental outfit is described for investigating the heat exchange and mass exchange in soils liable to freezing. The criterion of the water-ice phase transformation for sandy loams was determined experimentally, as well as relations between the thermogradiant coefficient and moisture content of the sandy loam. Experimentally obtained curves are presented.

A.A.K.

Inst. merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR

Card 1/1

YABLONSKAYA, V.P.

Lu criterion for frozen soils [with summary in English]. Inzh.
-fiz. zhur. no.12:76-78 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut merslotovedeniya AN SSSR, g. Moskva.
(Frozen ground)

YABLONSKAYA, V.P.

Studying the transfer of heat and moisture in freezing and thawing ground. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.1:91-93. Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy, stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov, Moskva.

(Soil moisture) (Soils--Thermal properties)

(Frozen ground)

YABLONSKAYA, V.P.

9

PAGE I BOOK EXPLANATION

SGV/3354

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya

Issledovaniya po fizike i mehanike merzlykh gruntov (Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics and Mechanics) no. 4, Moscow, 1961. 251 p. Errata slip inserted. 1500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya im. V. A. Sbrucheva.

Resp. Eds.: Z. A. Marsesova and N. A. Tsvetovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. N. Nikolayeva; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Volkova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geocryologists and agriculturists.

COVERAGE: The collection was written by staff members of the Institut merzlotovedeniya, AN SSSR -- Institute of Permafrost Studies, AS USSR -- on the basis of their scientific research work conducted at the Laboratory of Physics and Mechanics of Frozen Ground. The articles in the first part

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Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics (Cont.)

S77/5854

of the collection deal with the physics of the cryogenic processes. Physical and chemical investigations in this field were based on the "theory of chemical potential" developed by I. A. Tyatyukov, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences. The works in the second part of the collection are of considerable interest as they concern problems of mechanics of frozen ground and ice and include important results of investigations in Antarctica dealing with the processes of ice flow and deformation and the structural strength of frozen ground. A new method for calculating the plastic viscosity flow of ice-sheets is provided by S. S. Vyalov; his deductions are based on the data of field observations which he undertook during the second Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956-1958). References follow each article.

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Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics (Cont.)

SOV/5834

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